

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listings of Claims:

Claim 1 (previously presented): A method for coating solid particles comprising the steps of

(a) adding solid particles to a liquid coating solution or precursor solution to form a liquid coating slurry containing a coating precursor, solvent for the precursor and the solid particles dispersed therein whereby the precursor material is not precipitated until after spraying,

(b) spraying the coating slurry to form droplets containing at least one particle,

(c) passing the droplets through a zone where the droplets are dried and form dry coated particles wherein the coating material is formed from the coating solution or the precursor material, and

(d) heat treating the coating material on the particles to remove volatile matter from the coating material.

Claim 2 (canceled)

Claim 3 (previously presented): The method of claim 1 wherein temperature in the zone is elevated and the heat treatment of the coated particles is conducted at a temperature above the elevated temperature in the zone, and the precursor is selected from the group consisting of alkoxides, nitrates, sulfates, acetates,

hydroxides, hydrates, chlorides, other precursors that can be dissolved in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 4(previously presented): The method of claim 3 wherein the particles are less than about 100 microns in diameter, dilution ratio in the coating slurry of milliliters of coating solution or precursor solution per gram of phosphor particles is 100-5000, thickness of the coating material on the particles is 1-1000 nm, velocity of the droplets in the zone is 0.1-1000 cm/sec and residence of the droplets in the zone is from instantaneous to a fraction of a minute.

Claim 5(currently amended): The method of claim 3 wherein the particles are less than about 50 microns in diameter, temperature in the zone is 100-500°C, dilution ratio in the coating slurry of milliliters of coating solution or precursor solution per gram of phosphor particles is 200-3000, thickness of the coating material on the particles is 2-200 nm, velocity of the droplets in the zone is 1-50 cm/sec, and residence time of the droplets in the zone is 0.1-10 seconds.

Claims 6 (original): The method of claim 5 including the step of mixing a precursor solution with a diluent which diluent is miscible with the precursor solution to form the coating solution, the precursor solution containing coating precursor during droplet formation.

Claim 7 (previously presented): The method of claim 6 wherein the residence time of the droplets through the zone is 1-5 seconds,

the particles are phosphor particles, and said heat treating step is carried out at 50-2000°C over a period of 0.01-48 hours.

Claim 8 (previously presented): The method of claim 7 wherein said heat-treating step is carried out at 300-1500°C over a period of 0.1-24 hours.

Claim 9 (canceled)

Claim 10: (previously presented): The method of claim 8 wherein the coating material is selected from the group consisting of indium tin oxide, silicon dioxide, magnesium oxide, sodium phosphate, yttrium-europium oxide, and mixtures thereof; and the precursor is selected from the group consisting of indium methyl (trimethyl) acetyl acetate, tin isopropoxide, tetraethyl orthosilicate, magnesium nitrate, yttrium chloride, europium chloride, sodium phosphate and mixtures thereof.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The method of claim 10 wherein the particles are ZnS:Ag.Cl phosphor particles.

Claim 12 (original): The method of claim 4 including the step of providing at least one more coating on the coated particles.

Claim 13 (previously presented): A method comprising the steps of

(a) preparing a liquid precursor solution by dissolving a coating precursor in a liquid precursor solvent;

(b) mixing the precursor solution with a diluent, that is miscible with the precursor solvent, to form a liquid coating solution;

(c) adding with mixing solid particles to the coating solution to form a liquid coating slurry containing the coating

precursor dissolved in the coating solution and the solid particles dispersed therein whereby the precursor is not precipitated until after spraying;

(d) spraying the coating slurry to form droplets containing at least one particle;

(e) passing the droplets through a zone where the droplets are dried and form dry particles coated with a coating material formed from the precursor solution;

(f) heat-treating the coating material on the particles to remove volatile matter on the coating material and to convert the coating material from electrically non-conducting amorphous to electrically conducting crystalline.

Claim 14 (canceled)

Claim 15 (previously presented): The method of claim 13 wherein temperature in the zone is elevated and the heat treatment of the coated particles is conducted at a temperature above the elevated temperature in the zone, and the precursor(s) is selected from the group consisting of alkoxides, nitrates, sulfates, acetates, hydroxides, hydrides, chlorides, other precursors that can be dissolved in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids and mixtures thereof.

Claim 16 (currently amended): The method of claim 15 wherein the particles are less than about 100 microns in diameter, dilution ratio in the coating slurry of milliliters of coating solution or precursor solution per gram of phosphor particles is 100-5000, thickness of the coating material on the particles is 1-1000 nm, velocity of the droplets in the zone is 0.1-100 cm/sec and

residence of the droplets in the zone is from instantaneous to a fraction of a minute.

Claim 17 (currently amended): (currently amended): The method of claim 16 wherein the particles are less than about 50 microns in diameter, temperature in the zone is 100-500°C, dilution ratio in the coating slurry of milliliters of coating solution or precursor solution per gram of phosphor particles is 200-3000, thickness of the coating material on the particles is 2-200 nm, velocity of the droplets in the zone is 1-50 cm/sec, and residence time of the droplets in the zone is 0.1-10 seconds.

Claim 18 (original): The method of claim 17 wherein the residence time of the droplets through the zone is 0.1-10 seconds, the particles are phosphor particles, and said heat treating step is carried out at 200-2000°C over a period of 0.01-48 hours.

Claim 19 (original): The method of claim 17 wherein said heat-treating step is carried out at 300-1500°C over a period of 0.1-24 hours and wherein the coating material is selected from the group consisting of inorganic, organic and inorganic/organic hybrids.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method of claim 13 wherein said heat-treating step is carried out at 300-1500°C over a period of 0.1-24 hours and wherein the coating material is selected from the group consisting of indium tin oxide, silicon dioxide, magnesium oxide, sodium phosphate, yttrium-europium oxide, and mixtures thereof; and the precursor solution includes

a precursor selected from the group consisting of indium methyl (trimethyl) acetyl acetate, tin isopropoxide, tetraethyl orthosilicate, magnesium nitrate, yttrium chloride, europium chloride, sodium phosphate and mixtures thereof.